

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH	\$1.25
THREE MONTHS	\$3.75
SIX MONTHS	\$7.50
ONE YEAR	\$15.00

To our Country Friends.  
Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold no correspondence with any person in the United States. We are anxious to receive letters in the mail, should any come, unless letters are registered.

Agency for the Louisville Democrat.

J. W. Goss, Glasgow, Ky.  
Col. O. W. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.  
John Brown, New Springfield, Ky.  
James M. Morris, Lexington, Ky.  
John H. Smith, Danville, Ky.  
Morris & Morris, Bowling Green, Ky.  
Adam T. Hamlin, Henry County, Ky.  
V. W. Young, Covington, Oldham county, Ky.  
Wm. W. Woodburn, Louisville, Ky.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be accepted. Whether is intended for me or for another, or for the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good name.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS—anywhere, anonymous or important news, briefly stated, or advice from all parts of the world.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS—advertisements, or manuscripts that have been used, for copies, addressed to return.

ML. O. C. CURRY

Is our authorized agent for the sale and delivery of the Democrat in Jeffersonville. Our subscribers will please call on Mr. Curry for any information in regard to it. Any advertisements or job work wanted by the citizens of Jeffersonville, if intrusted to Mr. Curry's care, will be promptly attended to.

RECORD SECTION.

All the minor news to this country, since the close of the war, have arisen solely from the idea that the Union was not a "real" but an abnormal condition of the States, and needed the strongest compulsion to make it fixed and permanent.

This we have said from the beginning is not what we want. In a resolution, drafted by the editor of this paper in 1861, and adopted by the Union Democratic party, it was declared that a Union held together by the sword, and supported by standing armies, was not such a Union as the people wanted, and was not worth having. We hold that opinion now. A Union of force is not natural or beneficial. To free the people, by reducing rebellious armies, is the clear duty of the Government, but to use continued force against a people not in arms, and subject them to vassalage, is not a Union of States, but a tyranny of the Federal Government.

In 1864, in reiterating our approval of this principle in the Sherman-Johnston "say," we were guided by precisely the same views. Contrary to the common opinion, we believe that our Union is a mere result of force, and, if left free, the people will uphold and sustain it. While they are insulted and oppressed, deprived of all the benefits of a Union, the people are naturally and rightfully opposed to it. They want the Union for its benefits and protection, and concerning them gives the lawful title to allegiance in this country. An oppressive and tyrannical Union invites nothing but resistance from the people, and we hope that sentiment will never die out.

All government rests on the consent of the governed. We do not ask unqualified approval or blind devotion to the "best government on earth," but a free consent to it, as the best possible we can get. To the Southern people consented at the close of the war. We believe they would have quietly received the Union under the terms of surrender, and would have labored to perpetuate it.

All the construction bills are based upon the idea that the people do not consent to their adoption, and that the people are to verify their assertion to some extent. If we do not hate the Union, they do most cordially hate the rebels.

We believe this Union never will be restored by bumpy measures. We cannot say that we think it ought to be. We would not advocate their adoption to restore the Union. If force is removed, and the people freely consent to them, we will submit to the decision. We do not believe the Republicans of this State, under Col. Barnes as leader, desire this enforced Union, though they may come to it. No master who is for it or against it, will it never make a Union worth having.

There is no measure necessary to a restored Union but the plain unamended Constitution. If Congress will cease its intermeddling legislation, and leave the people free, offering no terms but the Constitution, there is no way to restoration as immediate. The South would be glad to take it at the closer of the war, and will take it now. All our difficulties have arisen from the American principle of the right of people to govern. Grant that to the South, give nature a chance to cure the wounds, and though the scars remain, the wound will be healed. This continued irritation by Radicals North, and miserable sectional parties South, keeps the old wound continually raw and bleeding. It will never heal under such quackery.

All other things will follow. If it is best to allow the negro to testify, vote, hold office and the like, the people most interested will find it out. The tendency of the age is to enlarge the right of suffrage, and it is right it will prevail of itself. Can never prevail upon a secure foundation in any other way.

Our reconstruction bill is, therefore, the Constitution of the United States. That and that only. All others retard and injure the prospects of Union.

We have stated that Mr. Height, recently elected Governor of California, was a war Democrat. The Boston Post, in a sketch of him, says:

The Governor is an Eastern man, one of those graft upon Western stock that have sprung up like fruit of the vine. He is a native of 1825. Graduating at Yale College, in 1844, he studied law in his native town, becoming admitted to the bar of St. Louis, he engaged in the practice of his profession with his father, Judge Fletcher M. Height. But he soon quietly went to California. There Gov. Height's legal abilities won him an extensive following. He fought hard for the "Honest fight freely by the cause of the Union, urging the prosecution of hostilities, but disapproved Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and did not participate in the canvas for McClellan in 1864.

That is sound Democracy. It is identical with the position of the Union Democrats of this State, and it is the only kind of Democracy that can succeed. It is directly opposed to the bogus Democracy that recently carried the election in this State.

From the Herald we take the following account to the same effect. Could the act of being a sound Union Democrat, holding the same principles Judge Kinkead advocated so ably in the last election, be better established?

HENRY H. HEIGHT, GOVERNOR ELECT OF CALIFORNIA.

The new Governor of California is a native of New Haven, having been born at Rutherford, about the year 1825. He is a son of Judge Fletcher M. Height, a former representative, and Senator of Connecticut, and subsequently of California. In the Golden State he attained an eminent position at the bar, and during the rebellion was a member of the bar of the Judge of the State from President Lincoln, which position he held until the time of his death. His son, the Hon. Fletcher M. Height, has received an excellent education, having graduated from Yale College in 1844. He afterwards studied law in New Haven, and became a lawyer. He then removed to St. Louis, where, with his father, he engaged in the practice of his profession. Upon Judge Height going to

## VOLUME XXIV.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

Acting Governor Stevenson.  
To-day the Hon. John W. Stevenson, elected in August Lieutenant Governor of the State, will assume the duties of Governor under the provision of the Constitution, until a successor to the late Hon. John L. Helm shall be chosen.

Mr. Stevenson was born in the year 1818, in the city of Richmond. His father was a Mechanicsville planter, and a man of great support from the President. In several cases he made subsequent representations as being an unconstitutional act and a gross usurpation upon the rights of the Southern people. He was very active in the administration of Jackson, was our minister to the court of Great Britain. He charges vehemently upon the Memphis and Ohio railroad that they have sold out to the Louisville and Nashville Company, and that a discrimination is made in our favor against his town. He could not possibly have been more audacious in his attacks upon the merchant and planter class.

Mr. Height is distinguished for his eloquence, and his friends admit him to be a pure and honest gentleman.

A FEW IN THE FAMILY OF THE FAITHFUL.—We noticed, some time since, that a quiet "ring" had been formed, dividing our spoils of the late Confederate victory in this State. The Lexington Observer and Reporter was not this, nor the Paducah Herald.

This brings out the following pertinent hit from Col. Breckinridge:

JOHN W. STEVENSON was educated at the University of Virginia, where he honorably graduated. His classmates speak of him as one who gave promise of being the greatest, wealthiest, polished gentleman that his ancestor was; but it was their general opinion that he would enter the ministry of the Methodist church. He, however, studied law, and removed to Kentucky. Locating in Covington, he engaged in the practices of his profession, where he has since resided. In 1849 he was elected a member of the convention that framed the present constitution. In that body he was not particularly distinguished, and seldom took part in the debates. He was a elect of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and also of the Senate.

His kindred, meanwhile, were redacting every field of his native State with their forces.

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# Daily Democrat.

SECOND EDITION.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Estimated Loss About \$5,000.

At half-past one o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from station-box No. 25, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, which was caused by flames issuing from the rear of the building occupied by Jos. A. Hauphoff as an auction house. So rapidly did the fire spread, that in twenty minutes from the time the alarm was given, the entire roof of the building was in a sheet of flame. From here the fire communicated to the building adjoining, the Arbor Saloon, the roof and third story of which were also entirely consumed. The roof and upper story of Mendel's exchange office were also destroyed.

Owing to the fact that the upper stories of the houses burned were unoccupied, the loss will fall principally upon the owners of the buildings. The loss to Messrs. Hauphoff, Forst and Mendel will be slight, and mostly by water. At this late hour of the morning we are unable to give the amount of damage, but suppose, from what we could see of it, that it will reach between four and six thousand dollars.

After diligent inquiry we were unable to get any information as to how the fire originated, whether from accident or incendiarism. At one time great tears were felt for the book and printing establishment of Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert, corner of Third and Green, as also that of Mr. Joseph Parry, corner of Third and Jefferson, but the extra exertions of our efficient fire department saved them from the devouring element.

## Shoddy in Liver.

(Special Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.)

**NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.** Gilded fashion has not yet returned to the city, but the Park has nevertheless its regular afternoon throng of brilliant vehicles, with men in gaudy and coats of arms on the doors and diversions to amuse the ladies. Sitting in the shade with a friend, where the main drive leading from Fifth avenue ends, I have a dying glimpse at photos and catchets, and he gave me an epitomized sketch of the occupants.

The young Robinson. His father got a gun contract and made \$100,000 in two years; then went to Wall street, bought gold at \$140 per ounce, and invested in railroads. He had a million when he died, and lived six months after his wife. "What's behind the iron gray?"

"That's Brown." Was a cloining clerk five years ago, and now has a thousand saved and got in with some of the young brokers. They took his name, turned it over fifty times, now stocks, then in a week got a million, and lived six months after his wife. "Brown was always lucky."

And the next? He looks like a gambler.

"Oh, well, she's rich, but can't get into society, so she's married to a poor doctor. Lives on Fifth avenue, and is reputed worth a quarter of a million. Has plenty of patronage from the upper classes."

"She's American?"

"No, German, and sharp as a steel trap."

"That's a rough-looking fellow with the bay?"

"Yes, started as a street boy, became a cast-iron man, and now has a million and a million-dollar corporation contracts. Went ahead fast. Doesn't know his own name when he writes it, but can take care of his debts, and more than you could shake a stick at."

"And the next? He looks like a gambler."

"The next? He's a good-looking woman behind."

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"That's a rough-looking fellow with the bay?"

"Yes, started as a street boy, became a cast-iron man, and now has a million and a million-dollar corporation contracts. Went ahead fast. Doesn't know his own name when he writes it, but can take care of his debts, and more than you could shake a stick at."

"And the next? He looks like a gambler."

"The next? He's a good-looking woman behind."

"Oh, well, she's rich, but can't get into society, so she's married to a poor doctor. Lives on Fifth avenue, and is reputed worth a quarter of a million. Has plenty of patronage from the upper classes."

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